

ARMY'S COLLAPSE MAY CAUSE RUSSIA TO END ANARCHY

Revelation Of Danger In
Situation May Bring Re-
action At Home

STILL SOME HOPE

Certain Units At Front
Fighting Loyally Despite
Comrades' Deserting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—Most of the
newspapers refrain from comment-
ing on the situation in Russia, pre-
ferring to await developments.

The general belief is that nothing
less than what has happened would
have made the Russian people
realise the gravity of the anarchist
and German propaganda. Now that
Russia knows that Germany is
secretly and openly exploiting its
internal chaos to the utmost, it is
hoped that there will be a great
revolution of feeling against the
forces of disorder and anarchy.

With regard to the military situa-
tion, experts express the opinion that
despite the apparent walk-over in
Galicia the fact that immense opera-
tions have commenced along the
whole Russian front raises perplex-
ing problems for Germany in view
of the possibilities on the Western
Front in the near future.

The candor of the Russian official
communiqués in admitting the
instability of the troops and their
references to the valor displayed by
the officers and several regiments,
notably the Battalions of Death, are
inspiring hopes in London and Paris
of an eventual Russian revival.

A telegram from Petrograd em-
phasizes that the Germans struck at
that point which they knew was shaky
because it was defended mainly by
regiments from Petrograd who had
been undermined by the machinations
of German agents.

A Russian official communiqué re-
ports:
Northward of Krevo our detach-
ments occupying the enemy trenches
retired owing to a powerful artillery
bombardment.

One Corps Still Fighting
The Guards Corps, with the ex-
ception of the Petrovsky Brigade,
voluntarily retired at Tarnopol. The
men of the Petrovsky Brigade are
faithfully battling with the enemy
south-eastward of the town.

The enemy has crossed the Sereth,
driving back the Russians on the
Smykovec River to the Gniezn-
Trembowla line. We offered great
opposition eastward of Myzskovice.

The Germans continued their
offensive between the Sereth and the
Styrpe. Three divisions north-
westward of Romanov retreated to
the rear.

The Germans forced our retire-
ment in the region of Olesha despite
the gallantry of one division of in-
fantry and two battalions of cyclists.

Southwards of the Dniester as far
as the Carpathians our retirement
continued, our troops engaging in
rearguard actions. There was stub-
born fighting with the bayonet in
the streets of Stanislaw, whose in-
habitants, from the balconies and
windows, threw hand-grenades on
our departing troops.

The German official communiqué
says:

The Russians refrained from again
attacking and our advance continued
without interruption. The Kaiser
watched our troops repulse a strong
attack made by the Russians be-
tween Tarnopol and Trembowla.
We assaulted and captured the
heights on the east bank and re-
pulsed the Russians attacking in
deep echelons. We have captured
Tarnopol and are nearing Buczacz.
We have also captured Stanislaw and
Nadworna.

The Russians penetrated our lines
in Susia Valley but were immedi-
ately brought to a standstill.

Officers' Gallantry Noted
Yesterday's Russian official com-
municé reports:—Southward of
Dvinsk our detachments occupied
the German positions astride the
Dvinsk-Vilna railway. Subsequently
whole units voluntarily returned to

(Continued on Page 2)

Petition for Rehearing Of Ting Hwai Case Up In The Mixed Court Today

Formal Demand Made for New Trial for Convicted
Custodian of Presidential Seals

Formal petition for rehearing of the
case of General Ting Hwai will be
made in the Mixed Court at 2:30 this
afternoon. The petition will be made
before British Assessor Grant-Jones
and Magistrate Wang, who heard the
original case—the one that has caused
the protest.

Application for a rehearing was
made by Messrs. Jernigan and
Fessenden, the attorneys in whose
hands the case was put immediately
after the trial came to light, as told
in THE CHINA PRESS on Tuesday.
Yesterday a hearing on the petition
was granted and set for today.

The petition set forth, in part, that
General Ting had not been proved
guilty of any criminal offense and

that he was not in unlawful possession
of the Presidential seals, as charged.
Mr. Stirling Fessenden will make the
argument for the rehearing.

Among the points that probably will
be brought out is that only the day
before he was arrested and turned
over to the Arsenal. General Ting had
sent a message to President Li
through a certain consulate here
asking for definite instructions as to
what to do with seals. And on Satur-
day, after he was already in custody as
a criminal, a message came to him
from the President, transmitted
through this consulate and its legation,
instructing him to turn the seals over
to the official keeper, who was then in
Shanghai.

PEACE AIMS DISCUSSED IN COMMONS DEBATE

Britain's First Principle Is To
Stand By Allies, Says
Cecil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 24.—In the House of
Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil,
replying to various criticisms, strongly
repudiated the allegations made by Mr.
John Dillon that the Salonic Force is
demoralized.

Dealing with the broad aims of the
Government he said that it was a mere
platitude to state that Austria is not
our chief enemy; Germany must be
our chief enemy.

Regarding the broad principles of
peace our first was that we stand by
our Allies. It would be France's right
to say what she desired with regard
to Alsace-Lorraine and Great Britain
would back her up. This equally ap-
plied to our other Allies, especially
Serbia. We were absolutely pledged
to restoration and reparation.

The second principle for which we
were fighting was a stable settlement
and sound and satisfactory peace on
a principle which would secure as far
as possible a settlement from change
or future alteration.

The third object for which we were
fighting was the destruction of Ger-
man militarism, because it endangered
the future peace. He believed that if
there had been a democracy in Ger-
many there would have been no war.
If a real democratic Government was
established in Germany it would be a
strong guarantee that German policy
had definitely changed and future
dangers would be proportionately de-
creased.

Mr. John Dillon's allegations in-
cluded an assertion that the Army
at Salonica was demoralized because
it was languishing in pestilential sur-
roundings since the Allies abandoned
the campaign in the Balkans, during
the past two years, and that a docu-
ment issued by the Yugoslav Com-
mittee showed that the Serbians are
being tempted by Austria to make
peace. Mr. Dillon demanded to know
whether we were going to desert the
Serbians. He believed the war
would be ultimately settled in the
Balkans and it would be lost if the
small nations on our side were de-
stroyed by our enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil resented the
suggestions that we are about to
abandon Serbia. Such a charge was
absolutely untrue. There was no
intention whatever of receding from
our pledges of full restoration and
reparation for Serbia. Our first
principle was to stand by our Allies
and that was particularly ap-
plicable in the case of Serbia.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this evening:
Following a heavy bombardment
eastward of Monchy-le-Preux, the
enemy, using flammenwerfer, attack-
ed Infantry Hill and drove in a few
of our advanced posts on a front of
250 yards.

We drove off raiders northward of
Bullecourt.

We raised the enemy trenches at
a number of points northward of
Ypres.

The weather restricted aerial
operations. We drove down four
German machines. Three of ours
are missing.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports: We took 114 prisoners in
successful raids eastward and north-
eastward of Ypres. The enemy's
artillery was active eastward of
Monchy and in the neighborhood of
Lombartzyde.

By wireless.—A German official
communiqué reports:
Very powerful artillerying con-
tinued in Flanders. We drove back
repeated thrusts made by the Eng-
lish.

Strong attacks made by the
French, which were supported by a
fresh division, failed in the region of
Crœneau.

GERMAN EFFORTS OF TWO MONTHS UNDONE

French Retake All Enemy Had
Won In Battle Of Aisne
Plateaux

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 25.—The official
communiqué issued this after-
noon reports: An attack attempted
by the Germans this morning
after a brief but violent bombardment
of the positions we recaptured yester-
day on California Plateau was com-
pletely repulsed. We retained and
consolidated our gains.

The official communiqué issued
this evening reports:
The reciprocal artillery bombard-
ments continued very lively, especial-
ly in the regions of California and
Casemates Plateaux, Moronvillers
and the left of the Meuse.

567 shells were thrown into
Rheims.

The official communiqué issued
last evening reports:—This morning
we made a vigorous counter-attack
on the enemy who, since the hard
fighting on the 22nd, had occupied
our first line trenches on Casemates
and California Plateaux.

The attack, carried out with ex-
traordinary dash, gave brilliant re-
sults. Despite a desperate defence our
soldiers recaptured the whole of the
lost ground on California Plateau ex-
cept a small work which had been
completely destroyed in the northwest
salient which both sides abandoned.

We threw the enemy on Casemates
Plateau out from all the elements he
held and even advanced our line at
several points.

German counter-attacks were again
launched on the reconquered trenches,
but were wholly unsuccessful.

The artillery duel was very active
in Champagne and on the left of the
Meuse.

London, July 25.—The French suc-
cesses on the Aisne plateaux presage
a second Verdun for the Kronprinz,
who has sacrificed his troops reckles-
ly in over fifty battles since May

4, vainly attempting to break through
the French line. He only succeeded
in gaining a footing in some of the
first-line elements but the magnificent
defence of the French caused the Ger-
man attacks to cease on Tuesday.

Then a dashy counter-attack yester-
day recovered practically the whole
of the ground.

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French, which were supported by a
fresh division, failed in the region of
Crœneau.

American Marines Arrive in France



A battalion of marines waiting
orders to march on board the steamer
that is to convey them to France. The
photograph was made at the time the
marines left, but has just been released
by the censor. These famous fighters
are now in France, where they will
serve under Colonel Doyen, who has
command of the marine regiment.
(Photo by Marine Corps Publicity
Bureau.)

HOME RULE CONVENTION IS OPENED IN DUBLIN

Historic Meeting To Draft
Scheme Of Government For
Ireland Begins Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—The historic
convention summoned to draft a scheme
for the future government of Ireland
assembled today at Trinity College,
Dublin.

Long before the opening, College
Green was packed with spectators.
Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Joseph
Devlin, two great Irish leaders, were
followed by the Protestant and Catholic
Bishops, Representatives of the Public
Boards, Trades and other members of
the convention. The crowd was not
enthusiastic. The only delegate
cheered was Mr. Joseph Devlin.

The proceedings of the convention
were private throughout.

It is officially announced that the
Convention unanimously appointed
Sir Horace Plunkett Chairman and Sir
Francis Hopwood Secretary.

BALKAN CONFERENCE CONVENES IN PARIS

New Questions Raised By
Greece's Entrance—U. S.
Is Not Represented

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 25.—The Allied Balkan
Conference has opened. The French
Premier, M. Ribot, referred to the
modified conditions created through
Greece's entrance, which has brought
the Allies, necessitating reconsideration
of the military situation in the Balkans.

The United States was invited to
participate in the Balkan Conference
but the invitation was accompanied by
the explanation that, as it was a small
conference for specific purposes and
the United States had no soldiers in
the Balkans, America might not desire
to be represented, but in any case her
representatives would be welcomed.

The State Department at Washing-
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**Political Meetings
Need Special Permit**

**Municipal Council Prohibits
Gatherings In Settlement
Except By Official Consent**

Political meetings in the Foreign
Settlement are prohibited hereafter
unless held under special permit,
according to official notification by
the Municipal Council, publication
of which appears in another part of
today's paper.

The announcement states that the
action is taken in view of recent
unbridled utterances by political
malcontents and others affecting
the Chinese Government, attacking
public personages and tending to
perturb the public mind and prove
subversive of peace and good order.

Persons wishing to convene polit-
ical meetings in future are in-
structed to apply twenty-four hours
in advance to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police. The object of
the assembly and general facts re-
garding its program and personnel
must be given.

Rumanian Offensive Begun In Carpathians With Marked Victory

Two Villages And Hundreds Of
Prisoners Captured And
Enemy Front Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Jassy, July 25.—An official Ru-
manian communiqué reports:
We took the offensive in the
southern Carpathians, occupied the
villages of Meresti and Velocany,
took hundreds of prisoners and
captured nineteen guns, including
some of heavy caliber. We broke
in along a wide front on the strong-
ly organized enemy line.

The stage is set for a busy even-
ing at the Race Club tonight when
the Grand Gala and Band program
in aid of the Allied Red Cross funds
will be carried out on an elaborate
scale.

The activities are to begin at 9.15
and will run through a long list of
entertainment features, ending up
with a burst of fireworks and grand
raffle of a large number of hand-
some prizes, the entire proceeds of
which are to go to the Red Cross
funds.

The Club enclosure, rooms and the
parl-mutuel rooms are to be
especially decorated and lighted and
there will be dancing in the Coffee
room to music by Prof. Papini's
orchestra. A beauty squad of young
women are to be in charge of the
dispensing of refreshments at the
bar, the receipts here also going to
the funds. Light refreshments, in-
cluding claret cup, lemonade, ice
cream, hock cup, tea, cake and
sandwiches are included in the ad-
mission ticket price.

The program follows:
1. March—
"Clear the Way"—S. M. Band
2. Cinematograph—"Fete et Revue
du Quatorze Juillet"—Pathe
3. Selection—
"The Arcadians"—S. M. Band
4. Hooligan Dance from "Blighly"
Miss D. Brodie and Miss M. Price
Accompanists—Messrs. Silas
5. Selection—
"The Pink Lady"—S. M. Band
6. Cinematograph—Comic—Pathe
7. Rag Time—"The Policeman's
Holiday"—S. M. Band
8. Pierrette's Step Dance—
Mrs. Parkin
Accompanists—Messrs. Silas
9. Selection—
"H.M.S. Pinafore"—S. M. Band
10. Cinematograph—
Pathe Gazette—Pathe
11. Selection—"Garmen"—S. M. Band
12. Danse Vive—Miss D. Brodie
Accompanists—Messrs. Silas
13. Cinematograph—Comic—Pathe
14. March—"The Shanghai Jubilee"
S. M. Band
God Save the King.
Illuminations, fireworks and lantern
pictures of the Shanghai races.
The Stewards of the Race Club,
under whose auspices the affair is held,
tender grateful thanks to the large
number of generous donors of gifts
and aid toward the success of the
enterprise.

As Hong Chi-tsu, being tried for
complicity in the murder of Sung
Chiao-jen, was being taken from the
Mixed Court to West Hongkong
Police Station yesterday, a bomb
hurled through the air and struck
near the aged defendant and In-
spector-in-charge McGregor. The
missile fell on a soft bit of ground
and failed to explode. The attack
was made in broad daylight and
within a hundred feet or so of the
Mixed Court grounds.

The prisoner and his escort left
the court at the conclusion of the
hearing of the case, shortly before
3 o'clock. They had just turned off
Chekling into Boone Road when the
bomb crashed down a few feet in
the rear of the party. Chekling
Road at that point is paved with
stone, but Boone Road is of softer
construction and this fact, together
with evidence that the explosive
retainer may have struck on the non-
permissive end, is believed to be all
that prevented possible death and
certain injury. No trace of the
thrower could be found.

The bomb consisted of an oblong
tin retaining shell, one end of which
was studded with nails. These, it
is thought, may have been the means
of exploding the charge.

Hearing of the Sung case was
resumed in the Mixed Court yester-
day. Mr. B. F. C. Master stated to
the court that the introduction and
admission to evidence of telegrams
and documents alleged to implicate
the defendant closed the case for
the prosecution.

Messrs. Fleming and Priestwood
for the defense asked that they be
given a short time to prepare and
the hearing was postponed until
Monday.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum tem-
perature was 89.2 and the minimum
76.1, the figures for the corresponding
day last year being respectively 87.3
and 68.9.

CHINA PARLIAMENT SENDS APPEAL TO FOREIGN POWERS

Cable Wired To American,
British, French and Rus-
sian Legislatures

MILITARISM ISSUE

Fighting In China on Same
Principle As That
In Europe

SUPPORT IS ASKED

Canton Preparing Great
Welcome for First Squad-
ron of Navy

The following message was tele-
graphed to the American Congress
last night:

"Democracy is again fighting for
existence in China. For the second
time since the establishment of the
Chinese Republic, our Parliament
has been illegally dissolved and an
oligarchy, based on military force,
set up in the Capital. We are fight-
ing the same foe that you and the
other democracies are fighting in
Europe—the beast of Militarism. As
a Nation determined to be governed
as a democracy, we appeal to the
American people and their Con-
gress for support.

(Sgd.) The Chinese Parliament,
Wu Ching-lien,
Speaker of the House.
C. T. Wang,
Vice-President of Senate.

Similar messages have also been
telegraphed to the Russian Duma
and the Council of Soldiers' and
Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd,
the French Chamber of Deputies
and the British House of Com-
mons. In the Russian message the
appeal is made to "freed and liberat-
ed Russia."

In addition to the foregoing, the
members of Parliament assembled
here also issued the following for
general circulation in China:

THE CASE OF PARLIAMENT

Manifesto By Its Members
In the renewed struggle for
political freedom initiated by the
Chinese Navy, the democratic of the
country insists upon the main-
tenance of the Provisional Constitu-
tion and the re-assembly of Parlia-
ment. The maintenance of the
Provisional Constitution is held to
be a necessity because it registers
the irrevocable decision of the
Nation that China shall forever be
governed as a democracy. And the
re-assembly of Parliament is also
held to be a necessity because
democratic government or govern-
ment according to the will of the
governed is impossible if Parlia-
ment can be dissolved according to
the will of the Northern military.

It has been a favorite contention
of reactionaries and some foreign
critics that Parliament has failed
to justify its existence. And in this
connection, it is said that Parlia-
ment cannot point to a single piece of
"constructive legislation" passed by
it since its reconocation in August
last year. It is also said that
Parliament obstructed, instead of
assisting, Tuan Chi-jui during his
premiership by a policy of excessive
criticism of the work of govern-
ment. And another complaint is
that Parliament has not only wasted
time but drafted an unworkable
Constitution for the country.

Examine these complaints. As
regards the alleged failure of
Parliament in the matter of "con-
structive legislation," we have to
point out and emphasize the fact
that not once but repeatedly was
Tuan Chi-jui requested by Parlia-
ment to submit to it for considera-
tion draft bills relating to matters
demanding legislation. In all coun-
tries where Parliamentary govern-
ment obtains, it is the work of the
Government to investigate and
make itself acquainted with the
conditions of the country and to
frame and draft suitable measures
of legislation—constructive or other-
wise—for submission to Parlia-
ment. Practically the only piece of legisla-

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per B.Y.F. s.s. Simbirsk Aug. 3

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 20
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17
The American mail is due here
today, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.

tion submitted by Tuan Chi-jui to Parliament was a bill creating a Council of Elder Statesmen which was universally criticised and condemned by Chinese and foreigners alike.

With Tuan Chi-jui ignoring the demand of Parliament for the submission of measures of "constructive legislation," Parliament had to confine itself largely to the work of criticism of and inquiry into the conduct of the business of the state by the Tuan Cabinet. This conception of Parliament as a critical body cannot justly be said to be objectionable even from a Chinese point of view. In its work of criticism, Parliament may be said to have been the historical successor of the Censorate, one of the most characteristic of Chinese institutions during the days of government according to the will of the ruler in the Capital. And apart from this historical justification, there is abundant evidence to show that the critical work of Parliament prevented the Government from committing grave blunders in both domestic and foreign affairs. The cancellation of the deal with the Opium Combine would alone justify the existence of Parliament.

The charge that Parliament has wasted time over the Permanent Constitution and has drafted an instrument of government unsuitable to the needs and conditions of China is at once unfair and untrue. It is obvious that the organic law of a country must be framed with thought and care; and this must be true in the present case, seeing that the Permanent Constitution must be largely made in terms of principles hitherto foreign to Chinese political thought. These principles must be embodied and worked out in our Constitution if this country is to be governed as a democracy. And the most important of these principles relate to the formation and practice of a responsible Cabinet, which is desired by all political parties. The Constitution makes the responsibility of the Cabinet to Parliament a reality; and in the eyes of the reactionaries, this is one of the principal sins committed by Parliament.

But to the rebellious Tutchuns and the Northern military, the worst feature of the document is its attempt to subordinate the military to the civil authority by omitting to recognise and define the status of the Tutchuns and provide for the continuance of Yuan Shih-kai's military system of garrisoning the strategic centers of the country with Northern soldiery. The dominant idea of Parliament has been to frame an instrument of government whereby China should be governed—not in the old way as a private possession of the ruler in Peking—but as a national possession, as a property vested in the Nation by the great transaction of 1911.

Apart from the reactionaries and those who will never learn, the real difficulty however has been the refusal of the opponents of the Min Tang (Kuomintang) to accept the principle of the rule of the majority. Although the Kuomintang commanded a Parliamentary majority as the result of the elections of 1913, they were prevented from exercising their constitutional right of forming a government by the disloyalty of their political opponents who conspired with Yuan Shih-kai and facilitated his coup d'état, whereby Parliament was illegally dissolved and a dictatorship set up with a Chinputang Cabinet.

The present situation is almost a precise repetition of what took place in 1913. With the re-assembly of Parliament last year, the Kuomintang again reappeared with a Parliamentary majority to which the reactionary members of the Chinputang refused to submit. The latter leagued themselves with the Northern military and again Parliament has been illegally dissolved and a military oligarchy set up in Peking with another Chinputang Cabinet, including some of the very leaders who were included in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet. Is further comment necessary?

Members of Parliament in Shanghai.

South To Welcome Navy

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 25.—The Kwangtung Government is sending a commissioner to Swatow to welcome the arriving vessels of the Chinese Navy, while the Provincial Assembly is urging President Li Yuan-hung to remain in office, but to leave Peking.

Dr. Sun to Act as President Until Li Yuan-hung Arrives

(From the Chinese Press)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be Acting-President until President Li Yuan-hung is able to assume office as the Chief Executive of the Southern Provisional Government, according to the decision arrived at by the Kwangtung authorities. Upon the arrival of the first squadron of the Navy, the march against Fukien will be formally launched. Fukien will be the first target of the Republican troops.

Military Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is personally leading 40,000 troops to attack Szechuen, according to a message received by the French

Legation in Peking from Yunnan missionaries. During his absence, General Liu, commander of the Second Division at Mung-shih, will be in charge of his office.

Ni Shih-chang is unable to handle the troops formerly under the command of Chang Hsun. Numerous mutinies and riots have been reported among the pig-tailed troops. He has ordered Generals Bai Pao-sen of Hanchow and Chang Wen-sung of Hanchow to be responsible for any further outbreaks and the latter have wired to the Peking Government for military assistance. In reply, Tuan Chi-jui ordered the expeditionary forces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui to march on Hanchowfu.

Feng Pleads For Unity

The union of the provinces of the Republic must be effected before the declaration of war against Germany, is the view of Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang in his formal statement yesterday.

General Feng is anxious that the provinces should remain united and there should be no separation between the South and the North. He is now communicating with Tuan Chi-jui on this question and proposes to have a compromise with General Tsen Chen-huan as mediator.

Tang Yen-kai, the Tutchun of Hunan, also favors a compromise between the Peking Government and the southern and western provinces. He advocates that no participants of any of the monarchical movements be allowed to hold office, nor will the special treatment act be allowed to survive after Hsuan Tung has betrayed the Republic.

Admirals Chen Pi-kwan, Sah Chen-ping, Li Ting-hsin, Ling Pao-yi and Yao Wah-wen, in a joint telegram to General Feng, requested the latter to remain in Nanking and urged the restoration of Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency. The message states that Li would be an ideal president if he is supported by a responsible cabinet and if he remains, the entire Navy will take orders from him.

In view of the approaching declaration of war against Germany

the Austrian Minister, M. A. von Rothorn, is preparing for his departure from the Metropolis and has requested the Spanish Minister to look after Austro-Hungarian interests in China.

Monarchists To Be Shot

Two of the three monarchical culprits arrested by General Tuan Chi-jui will be ordered to be shot. Lai Chung-cheng has been found guilty of furnishing Chang Hsun, in his capacity as Minister of War, 1,600,000 rounds of ammunition, while the charge against Feng Ling-ko for leading the 28th division of the national troops against the Republic has also been proved. The other prisoner, Chang Chen-fang, was also found guilty on a less grave charge and will be imprisoned for a lengthy term.

Further reports have been received at Peking of the invasion of Mongolian bandits at Kalgan. General Tsoo Kun has been ordered to despatch more cavalry for reinforcement.

Yunnanese troops are only 40 miles from Chengtu on their march against General Liu Chung-hua, who is reported to have killed the Tutchun of Szechuen, Tai Kan, and succeeded him as military governor. Their advance guards have arrived at Jenchowshien and in two days they are expected to reach the Szechuen capital.

Meanwhile, General Li Hsien-shih, Tutchun of Kweichow, is on his way to Chengtu. While in Fankiang and Ho-kiang he learned the murder of General Tai Kan. Two more battalions have been organized in Kweichow to strengthen the expedition.

The Peking Government, however, has appointed Chow Tao-kang, commander of the first division at Szechuen, Tutchun of Szechuen. Chow is an anti-Yunnanese soldier himself, so it is expected fighting of the fierce nature will be seen round Chengtu.

Fighting In Kwangtung

Hostilities have already begun between troops under General Li Lieh-chun and Tutchun Chen Ping-kun of Kwangtung according to a report from Kwangtung to the Peking Government.

The Peking Government ordered yesterday the First Division at Shensi under the command of Kwan Chih-hsu and the Third Division under General Wu Kwan-hsin, late of Yochow, to check the expeditionary forces sent from Yunnan under Tutchun Tang Chi-yao.

Pig-tailed troops at Shih-yang on the railway line between Hanchow and Suchien mutilated, looted and burnt numerous shops and business firms. The telegraph station has also been destroyed. The looters have left the city but are stationed outside the city gate preparing for further attacks.

Russian Reaction May Follow Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

their original trenches and a number of units disobeyed their commands. The 24th Division acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of the officers was noteworthy.

The enemy occupied the height northward of Bogush in the direction of Vilna. Our officers had the utmost difficulty in restraining great numbers of men withdrawing to the rear.

The enemy has crossed the Sereth in the region of Mikulice and has occupied Volynazoveckaya. The enemy continues his offensive between Sereth and the Strypa and has occupied three villages.

We are holding the line Gavoronka-Monastirsk, northwest of Buzaca. We are retiring in an easterly direction southward of the Dniester and Stanislaw is being evacuated.

We carried out a successful raid at Domukpatak on the Rumanian Front. Our torpedo boats co-operated with our artillery and bombarded Tiroli on the Black Sea Coast where they destroyed the depots and barracks.

Mr. Henderson Reports.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency on his return from Russia, dwelt on the existing dangers to the revolution. He regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Cabinet as a misfortune. The Provisional Government is magnificently attempting to cope with unparalleled difficulties, but the extremists have succeeded in rendering stable government almost impossible.

The most disastrous experiment of the revolution was the relaxation of the discipline of the army and navy accompanied by members of both services taking active and rival participation in political manifestations and propaganda.

Mr. Henderson strongly denounced the poisonous activities of the Maximists in Petrograd and at the front.

The future he said was largely in the hands of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates who represented the community likely to dominate the Constituent Assembly. The majority of the all Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress and the Executive had rendered invaluable assistance to the Government.

He doubted if the whole army or the majority of the moderate Socialists would give their best for the successful prosecution of the war until the conference of the Allies has restated their war aims and harmonised the same with the formula of no annexations or contributions.

same with the formula of no annexations or contributions.

Want Deserers Shot

Petrograd, July 25.—Rear-Admiral Razvozov has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet. The Commissaries with the Russian armies on the South-Western front have sent a message to the Prime Minister and the Minister of War pointing out that capital punishment for traitors and deserters is necessary to restore discipline in the army. The 7th Army, which initiated the offensive, is now in flight and the 8th Army, which took Hailow and Kalusa, has been forced to retreat, its right flank being exposed because the cowards and faint-hearted men fled.

78 Air Raids Made On England During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. Macpherson stated that there had been 78 air raids on the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war, of which 47 were carried out by airships.

Would Bar Germans From Public Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Joynton Hicks suggested that on the completion of three years of war all men of German extraction in any branch of the Public Services who objected to share in the defence of their adopted country should no longer be employed by the State.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that he sympathised with the views expressed and after inquiring of the Departments the Government would consider whether the course suggested was necessary.

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Wilson Wins 'Dry' Senators To Remove Their Ban On Beer; Whiskey Is Barred

President Makes Personal Appeal That Country Be Kept United
During War—Measure As Changed Will Give Executive
Power To Permit Manufacture Of Beer And Wines, But
Production Of Whiskey Is Forbidden

By Louis Seibold

Washington, June 29.—When the Senate adjourned tonight, after having made considerable progress in the consideration of the Food Control Bill, the indications were that its prohibition features would be entirely rewritten tomorrow so as to prohibit the manufacture of whiskey but leaving the President to determine whether whiskey in stock should be commandeered and redistilled.

The amendment, upon which Senator Martin, the Democratic leader and members of the Agriculture Committee are working tonight, will also leave to the President power to regulate the manufacture of beer and wine as the emergencies of the war may demand.

This action was determined on after the President himself had taken a hand personally in the tangled situation. He not only urged Senate leaders to modify the "bone-dry" amendment written into the Food Bill by the House, but he made an appeal to the patriotism of the promoters of the Prohibition movement to modify their demands and permit the passage of the bill, which he declared to be of "essential consequence to the safety and defense of the Nation."

The result of the President's activities was immediate. The "dry" Senators, who have been clamoring for the prohibition of the use of grains and foodstuffs in the manufacture not only of whiskey but of beer and light wines, indicated their readiness to be guided by the judgment of the President that the war emergency is not an opportune time to divide public sentiment over any issue.

It is the general feeling among Senators that the new amendment will be accepted as the only possible solution of the controversy that will head off a protracted filibuster and prevent a division among the people of the country. A canvass of the Senate tonight showed that there are enough votes to carry out the program favored by the President.

The Prohibition lobby and its Congressional supporters in both Houses

have not given their final consent to the compromise which the Senate leaders are now preparing, but it is believed that they will do so. The "drys" are conferring over the matter. **The President's Appeal**

The President's appeal which tonight aroused the "Drys" in the Senate was made to the Anti-Saloon League through the Rev. Dr. James Cannon, Chairman of the league's Legislative Committee. Mr. Wilson's letter to Dr. Cannon said:

"My Dear Dr. Cannon: I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your Legislative Committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the Nation."

"Time is of the essence, and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon."

"In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure."

"Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, to be imperative. With much respect, sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

The League's Answer

Late this afternoon the Anti-Saloon League sent the following reply to the President:

"Dear Mr. President: Your letter of this date addressed to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, discussing the provisions of the Food Conservation Bill now

pending in the Senate, prohibiting the manufacture of foodstuffs into beer and wine, and requesting that the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure, has been received."

"We recognize the force of any appeal from the President and Commander in Chief of the army and navy in time of war. While in response to such appeal we believe we could speak for the constituency which we represent, we do not think we should be justified in making final reply to your letter until we shall have had conference with the friends of these provisions in the Senate, where the measure is now pending, and in the House of Representatives, where the measure has already been passed."

"We will immediately seek such conference and will follow the same with further reply."

This letter was signed by the league's Legislative Committee, consisting of Dr. Cannon, A. J. Barton and Wayne B. Wheeler.

Appeals To Senators, Too

Before appealing to the leaders of the "dry lobby" the President summoned to the White House Senators Martin, Lewis, Phelan and Gerry and urged upon them the necessity for passing the Food Bill at once.

Senator Martin then conferred with the leaders on both sides of the chamber and outlined to them the President's position. The more radical "dry" Senators, including Sheppard, Thompson, McKellar, Johnson of South Dakota, and Jones of Washington, while admitting the logic of the President's position, declared their belief in a nation-wide Prohibition plank. After conferences lasting all day, however, the majority of the "dry" Senators virtually agreed to accept a compromise if it retained the vital principle embodied in the Senate and House amendments—the entire prohibition of whiskey.

The 'Drys' Won Over

During the day the Prohibition Senators conferred with the leaders of the lobby who were at first inclined to resent what they described to be the "interference of the President," but when it was made apparent to them that the Senate would be guided by the judgment of the President they began to display a more conciliatory attitude, and when the Senate recessed until tomorrow the conviction was pretty general that they would consent to modify their demands and permit the Senators controlled by them to vote for the compromise.

Discussion of the "dry" feature of the Food Bill was interwoven with the endorsement and criticism of its other features. Late this afternoon the measure was taken up section by section for amendment. A number of minor changes proposed by the Agriculture Committee were agreed to.

A proposition to include print paper among the articles which the Government shall control, was defeated after a vigorous attack by Senator Borah. The proposition was advanced by Senator Smith, Democrat, of Arizona, who said:

"I know of no one machine that could act more for good or evil of our country in time of war than print paper and the products of it."

Senator Borah asked Senator Smith

if he were not proposing "a most extraordinary style of censorship."

Calls It Censorship

Senator Smith called attention to the print paper industry of the country and recounted what he described as "the outrages which have been perpetrated against 20,000 small papers of the country and a profit of 150 per cent to the manufacturers." Senator Borah declared himself in favor of any legislation that would remedy the evils of the print paper situation, but said it was a separate proposition and should be treated as such.

"The idea of putting print paper and its products under the control of the Government is to my mind a vicious form of censorship," he said. The Smith amendment was voted down without a roll call.

When the debate opened this morning, Senator Hardwick's pending motion to recommit the entire Food Bill was voted down by a large majority.

Senator Chamberlain announced that he would ask for a unanimous agreement for a vote on the bill not later than 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Several Senators objected and Senator Chamberlain withdrew his request. Senator Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia, giving his reasons for opposing the bill, said:

Hardwick Opposes Bill

The Senate Committee bill is infinitely better than the House measure, but that is not saying much for it. In my opinion, the real object or purpose of this bill is to relieve the consuming public, especially that part of it which lives in the larger cities, from the high cost of living."

"How can you relieve the people of the cities when the producer is exempted from the operation of this bill?" asked Senator Borah. "This bill covers not only the speculator and the middleman, but every business man in the United States, except the producer, who is eliminated. Why is the farmer exempted? What good will the legislation do if the producer is exempted?"

Senator Smith of South Carolina argued that the farmer, not being able to organize, could not cope with the speculator and the consumer.

"The argument is that the farmer cannot get his share in a grab game," said Mr. Hardwick. "The farmer should not be above or below the law. He should be treated as other American citizens."

Doubts Affect On War

"Will this bill help to prosecute the war with Germany?" asked Mr. Borah. "There is a serious doubt about it. How will you reduce the cost of living if you exempt the producer?"

"The proposition to exempt the farmer is an inexcusable error," responded Mr. Hardwick.

Senator Smith of South Carolina called attention to the fact that there was a decided drop in the price of potatoes yesterday, and used that as an illustration of the producer's inability to control prices.

"The producer," added Mr. Borah, "under this measure can hoard and control prices."

"We want to hang the malefactor who raises the cost of living, yet we

exempt the producer," said Senator Hardwick. "I am against this bill, but if I were for it, I would have the courage to include the producer as well as others."

"This legislation will have a discouraging effect on business," declared Borah. "It spreads out in every direction—all over the country. You say to the business man, 'We will put you in a straight jacket over night.' You will demoralize the business world."

Calls Farmers Most Patriotic

"The farmer was left out of this bill," declared Mr. Hardwick, "because the Senators did not face him at the polls. The propaganda behind this legislation is most disingenuous and most insincere. We exempt the greatest class—the most patriotic class—the American farmer."

"This bill is said to be designed to reduce the cost of living to the consumer. I doubt if it will have that effect; it may do the opposite, raise prices in the big cities."

"The powers conferred upon the President in this bill have the tendency to set up a despotic, autocratic authority in this Republic. The cry that 'the President can do no wrong' is hardly odious and no less a fallacy than that 'the King can do no wrong.' I'm with my country, right or wrong, but I want to say here that I am with the President only when he is right and I am against him when he is wrong."

Hardwick Calls A Halt

"It will be a sorry day for this Republic when the President may act regardless of the interests or the opinion of his countrymen and when for a man to raise his voice against it would mean less majesty. If it be treason in war time to say these things, then I'm guilty of treason."

"Here in our legislation we have been piling Pelion on Ossa until with this bill we are coming to the apotheosis of Prussianism. I am against this spreading of unrestricted authority upon the President. We've gone far enough already. Now let us call a halt."

Representative Meeker of Missouri in the House today made a wholesale attack on the Anti-Saloon League lobby. Himself a former Methodist minister, he directed a broadside of epithets at "lobbying preachers" and others whom he characterized as "a rabid of religious pickets," "religious fanatics" and as "men who in secrecy to bind men's votes."

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MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

In this week's issue (out Saturday, July 28)
will appear an unusually important article entitled:

"What America Can Do For China"

BY C. T. WANG

Vice-Speaker of the China Senate

In view of what America is working so hard to accomplish in Russia in connection with that country's activities in the war, this article by Mr. Wang should be read by everyone interested in China's welfare.

It is much more satisfactory to have MILLARD'S REVIEW delivered to your home each week than to purchase it on the street.

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"THREE CASTLES."
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

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BRAZIL'S NAVY JOINS THE AMERICAN FLEET

Now Patrolling South Atlantic
On Watch For German Sea
Raiders Or U-Boats

U. S. MAY SEND A MISSION

President Considering Person-
nel—Venezuela Won't Sell
Island To Germany

Washington, June 30.—Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines. Official notification of Brazil's revocation of her neutrality decree came today in despatches from Ambassador Morgan at Rio.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for a greater co-ordination of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two Governments is under consideration by the United States. President Wilson now has under consideration the personnel of the mission. It probably will leave the United States within a month or six weeks, and will include men familiar with Latin American conditions and representatives from the military establishment.

The Government today received assurances from the Venezuelan Government that it had no intention of disposing of the island of Margarita to the Germans. The assurances came as a reply to a protest made by the State Department, after it had received information that German agents were endeavoring to purchase or otherwise gain control of the island to establish a submarine base.

It is without any formal declaration of war that Brazil has practically joined the United States against Germany. Coincident with the inauguration of Brazil's naval operations, a plan for protecting her merchant ships in their voyages to and from the United States and other foodstuffs has been put into effect.

Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is not known here, and by some officials such action is regarded as doubtful, because the Government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather defensive than aggressive. For the present it is believed Brazil's part will be adequately done if she contributes to the safety of southern seas and to the movement to Europe of foodstuffs.

Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons, which, with that already at her disposal, will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

The Brazilian Navy is the largest of the South American group, and in connection with the American fleet commanded by Admiral Caperton it is believed the work of keeping the South Atlantic clear of enemy craft will be greatly facilitated.

It is not the intention of the Brazilian Government at present to use its navy in patrolling waters off Argentina, but that feature, it is believed, will not weaken materially the scheme of ocean sweeping, since the long field of operations of the coast of Brazil comprises the more important sector of southern operations.

The decision of Brazil not to

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



DOCTORING A CHILD
WITH A NOSEBLEED.

operate in waters off Argentina is due, it is understood, to a desire not to give unnecessary offense to the Government of Argentina and also because British warships are operating in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands, off the Argentine coast. Hope is still felt at the State Department that the Argentine Government yet may join the war for world democracy. This is indicated by despatches from Buenos Aires, which say that it is regarded by some there as merely a question of time before Argentina will adopt a course similar to that of Brazil.

DUTCH CRUISER IN PORT

Zeeland, Going To Java By Panama
Canal Makes Visit Of Courtesy

New York, June 30.—The Dutch light cruiser Zeeland, the first warship from the Netherlands to visit American waters in years, arrived here yesterday morning from Amsterdam on her way to Java via the Panama Canal. After an exchange of salutes at Governors Island the cruiser, teamed up the North River and anchored off Seventy-ninth Street. Lieutenant A. C. Van der Sande Lacoste paid an official call on Major Gen. Bell, who sent his aid to call on the commander of the cruiser. The Zeeland has a crew of 226 officers and men, including 15 midshipmen, and has also a detail of 40 mariners, who are to be stationed in Java.

The cruiser came out via Denmark to avoid the mines in the North Sea, and is going through the Panama Canal, as it is considered safer than the route via the Suez Canal, traveled before the war. The Captain said he expected to be away three years, which will be spent patrolling the waters of the Dutch East Indies.

NEWSPAPERS PRAISE ACTION BY BRAZIL

Assert Their Country Has Won
Great Moral Victory By
Joining Cause

Rio Janeiro, June 29.—The newspapers express the greatest satisfaction over the decision of President Braz and Foreign Minister Pochan to revoke Brazilian neutrality in favor of the Entente Allies. The Courriere de Manha looks upon this revocation as the logical outcome of Brazil's external policy and the official recognition of a condition that already existed.

"We are firmly resolved to defend during the war our interests on sea," the newspaper declares, "and to co-operate, when peace comes, toward the revising of maritime law. The purely American phase of our policy was managed with exceptional skill by Nilo Pochan who, with the same success, will lead us to a new and larger stage."

A Razao is of the opinion that Brazil has won a great moral victory by joining the cause of civilization. This newspaper says the country has re-

deemed all the mistakes of the past, its inertia, and pusillanimity.

O Pais, under the title of "At Last," asserts that the decree in favor of the Entente has conferred on Brazil's international position the true character of belligerency. The article says:

"We are in a period of belligerent expectancy. Brazil does not confine herself to the declaration that she does not side with Germany. She shows that she is on the side Germany's enemies. Her political orientation is from now on perfectly obvious. Common sense and dignity have prevailed, and we are progressing fearlessly in the right direction."

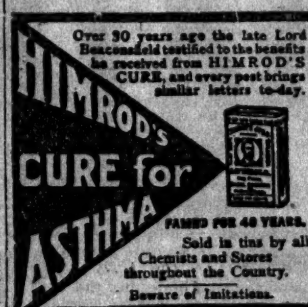
The Jornal do Commercio declares that the Brazilian Government, which spontaneously achieved a solidarity with the United States, could not lose sight of the principal reason for the conflict between Germany and America.

"The main fact is that the right of neutrals to carry on commercial intercourse among themselves had been violated," the newspaper explains. "The attitude of Brazil, as expressed by the new decree, is the logical consequence of Germany's acts."

"The support given by Brazil to the policy of the great northern republic has united all of the Americas. The injustice of the German aggression led us to sympathize with and to support

the United States. It was only natural that sooner or later we should meet on a common ground with the nations of the Old World faithful to the same ideals. Yesterday's decree came naturally as a thing that had to be.

A Noticia declares that the decree means the Government claims for itself the faculty of directing the country's external policy. In fulfilling this duty, the newspaper adds, the Government does not innovate, but it confines itself to developing the thought of the Brazilian Congress.



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BRITISH SHIP FIRED ON BY CHINESE SOLDIERS

Sainam Attacked From Land
Forts On Trip Between
Hongkong and Canton

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Hongkong, July 25.—The British steamer Sainam, (588 tons, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited), when on a voyage from Hongkong to Canton grounded a split off Chuenpi Point in the Canton River during a gale on Monday night.

The Chinese soldiers in the forts fifteen to thirty yards distant started firing from rifles at the steamer, which was hit continually. The Chinese crew in a panic jumped overboard and waded ashore, leaving the European officers in a predicament.

While firing distress signals and rockets Mr. Connor, one of the officers, had a narrow escape from being killed by the soldiers' bullets, a rocket having been knocked out of his hand.

As soon as the vessel displayed blue lights the Chuenpi and Boca Tigris forts commenced firing six inch guns, but their aim was erratic and the shots fell short.

Later other river steamers proceeded to the assistance of the Sainam, whereupon the forts ceased firing.

It is explained that they took the Sainam for a northern troopship and the Chinese braves told the commander of the steamer that they had orders to fire on northern troopships if they approach with the object of attacking Canton.

The owners of the Sainam are protesting against the outrage and claiming damages.

21 LARGE SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS IN WEEK

Armed Merchant Cruiser Torpedoed In Northern Waters
And 10 Lost

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—The Admiralty announces that during last week the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom was 2,891 and the number sailing 2,791.

Sunk during the same period:

Over 1,600 tons..... 21

Under 1,600 tons..... 3

Unsuccessfully attacked..... 15

Fishing vessels sunk..... 1

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant-cruiser Otway (7,127 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on the 22nd in northern waters. Ten men were killed and the remainder saved.

A Berlin official communiqué dated the 22nd states that the British submarine C-34 has been sunk by an enemy submarine. One sailor survived and was taken prisoner.

Rome, July 25.—During the week ending the 22nd 593 ships arrived and 550 departed from Italian ports. Two were sunk during the week.

U.S. War Tax Measure To Provide Five Billion

Army Of 1,000,000 Men Planned
For First Draft Instead
Of 500,000

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Washington, July 24.—The Government in its pending War Tax Bill proposes additional expenditure of \$5,000 millions, including \$2,000 millions as loans to the Allies and the equipment of an army of 1,000,000 men as a first draft instead of 500,000.

South America Has Its Troubles, Too

Revolution Breaks Out In
Ecuador; Cabinet Has Re-
signed In Peru

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Panama, July 24.—A revolution has broken out in Ecuador, which is attributed to the President's tyrannous and pro-German policy.

Lima, July 24.—The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

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African Bush Country Is Scene Of Battle

Heavy German Losses, Ending
In Rout, Reported In
British Despatch

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: An action occurred at Narongombe on the 19th in difficult, hilly, bush country. The enemy's losses were heavy and he was driven out from all his positions. The main body retreated towards Moenkuru Valley while a small detachment retreated in a south-westerly direction.

A small German column in the northern area was reported on the 20th upon the northern shore of Lake Manyara, westward of Arusha. On the 21st a column from Songea came into contact with the retreating enemy 58 miles southward of Mahenge. We are pursuing them.

In Portuguese East Africa detachments of the enemy from Southern Nyasaland are retreating hastily towards the River Rovuma.

News Briefs

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co. are displaying at the present time a special line of georgette silk blouses. There are hundreds of designs and the demand is proving exceptional, many women taking an early opportunity of calling and seeing the display.

Mr. R. R. Grundy, of Melbourne, Australia, a member of the Chamber of Manufacturers, the Employers' Federation, the Ironmongers' Association and the Lumber Merchants' Association there, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Peking.

Mr. Grundy is stopping at the Astor House and plans to spend four or five days here. He has just concluded a business trip to Japan and is much impressed with the progress, prosperity and general business ability of the Japanese.

He expects them to make big trade gains in Australia after the war in the field formerly held by the Germans. "Having a few days to spare after the completion of my business in Japan," said Mr. Grundy, "I thought I would take a run over to China, and I landed in Peking just before the fighting between the Monarchists and Republicans. I wouldn't have missed the excitement for worlds."

Mr. Grundy has been greatly impressed by what he has seen of Shanghai and predicts a wonderful future for the city as soon as China calms down.

Instructions for the addressing of mail matter to the American Expeditionary force have been received by American Postmaster Everett. All matter should have the name and return address of the sender and should be directed to the addressee, care of his company and regiment, "American Expeditionary Force."

The post office officials take care of the rest. Rates are same as domestic.

Announcement that the case of the Yu Kong Opium Hong versus David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., had been settled out of court was made before Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, in the British Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff's claim was for delivery of value of two chests of opium alleged to have been in the hands of the defendants as bailers. The action was discontinued, each party to pay respective costs.

Mrs. R. N. Macleod, Mrs. D. Macdonald and Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Newman left for Weihaiwei yesterday on the C. N. str. Tungchow.

REDS PRACTISE TODAY

The Red Sox baseball players are requested by Capt. Woods to be out for practice at 4:30 this afternoon. The Red Sox string includes Roberts, Sokall, Woods, Bills, Clapp, Porterfield, Drake, Ollerdesen, W. Chapman, Pomeroy, Blanco, Haile, Stevenson and Pitt.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World

NAVY OFF IN THE LEAD AS NEW SERIES OPENS

Sailors, Behind 'Doc' McGhee,
Take First Game From Blues,
8-5; Drive Swan To Cover

Navy jumped away in the lead to start the new series yesterday by beating the Blue Sox team, 8 to 5.

The sailors began getting to Swan in the second inning, and a combination of three hits, aided and abetted by a brace of errors, produced four runs. A walk, another hit and a wide ball puncturing Leonard, filled the sacks at the outset of the third and Tinkham assumed the mound, but the game was practically gone.

It was an interesting session to watch and more than a fair-sized crowd was out to see the Blues battle along in an effort to overtake the tars. The azure aggregation's line-up was shifted about considerably, which may help to account for some of the fielding lapses.

Reid, working in Holliday's regular berth, got a couple of bobbles of the sort he is not used to making in his old position at first. Wilhoit caught a good game behind the bat in

Bristow's absence and also got his eye back on the ball in yesterday's contest, lining out three hits in as many times at bat. Holliday, who has been on the hospital list, fielded a perfect game in center. But the scoring machine was out of gear.

Blues had the lead briefly in the second inning when Wilhoit scratched one to short, reached second on a passed ball and came in on Swan's single to right. Then the tars stepped permanently ahead.

Leonard led off with a hit to right and Collins slapped one through Turner. Imbued with the "win your own game" idea, McGhee stepped into the first of Swan's offerings and sent it sizzling into a heretofore placid tennis game in deep right.

The obliging small boy chasing the stray tennis balls kindly undertook to stop Mac's wayward drive or the big hurler would have notched a homer. As it was he perched on third and two failures were in.

Collins, running for him, was out at the plate on Luna's rap to Turner. Luna went down to second on a passed ball, to third on Bloom's Texas leaguer to center, and scored on Reid's error of a throw to catch Bloom. Lagman went out, Swan to Hykes, and then Swan hit the point of the plate, sending the ball over Wilhoit's head, and Luna registered.

Bloom's error giving Tinkham a life and his by Turner and Wilhoit gave Blues one more in the third.

Swan started the Navy half by walking Hess, who immediately stole second. Stephenson scratched a hit off Swan's shins and Leonard stopped a curve with his ribs, filling the sacks with nobody out. Tinkham and Swan swapped positions at this stage. Collins made the first out by flying to Holliday who whipped the ball over to first in time to cut off Leonard, but Hykes dropped the ball and everybody scrambled back to the sacks. McGhee rapped to Turner and was out at first while Hess dashed home. Luna fled to Holliday.

Swan's three base drive into the long suffering tennis party, Chapman's scratch through the diamond, a passed ball and McGhee's heave in the general direction of center field to catch the latter, gave the land-lubbers two in the fourth. The sailors, however, came back with one in the same session and two in the next and with McGhee allowing only two widespread hits for the

rest of the day and striking out three, it was easy.

The score:

	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Blue Sox	3	1	0	1	2	2		
Reid, 2b.	3	1	0	0	1	0		
Tinkham, rf.	3	0	1	3	3	1		
Turner, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	1		
Wilhoit, c.	3	1	3	3	3	0		
Swan, p.	3	1	2	0	2	0		
Chapman, 1b.	3	1	2	1	0	0		
Holliday, cf.	3	0	0	0	3	1		
Crow, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	1		
Hykes, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	1		
Totals	28	5	8	13	12	5		

AB R H P O A E

	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Navy	3	0	2	2	1	1		
Hess, c.	3	1	0	6	1	0		
Stephenson, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4	0		
Leonard, 1b.	1	2	1	0	0	0		
Collins, cf.	2	2	0	1	0	0		
McGhee, p.	3	0	2	0	2	1		
Luna, ss.	3	1	1	1	2	0		
Bloom, 1b.	3	1	1	0	1	0		
Lagman, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	0		
Totals	28	8	9	21	11	3		

By innings: 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 5

Navy..... 0 4 1 1 2 0 x=8

Three base hits—McGhee, Swan, Leonard, Tinkham, Turner, Swan, Hess. Struck out—by McGhee, 7; by Swan, 1. Bases on balls—off Swan, 1; off Tinkham, 2; off McGhee, 1. Wild pitches—Swan, McGhee. Passed balls—Hess.

2: Wilhoit. Hit by pitcher—Leonard. Hits off Swan—5 in three innings. Umpires—Logan and Woods.

Big League Baseball

Standings of July 4.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
National League			
New York	41	22	.651
Philadelphia	38	27	.585
St. Louis	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	40	37	.519
Chicago	39	37	.513
Brooklyn	29	35	.453
Boston	25	37	.403
Pittsburgh	22	45	.328

	Won	Lost	Pct.
American League			
Chicago	47	24	.662
Boston	44	25	.638
New York	35	21	.620
Detroit	33	24	.583
Cleveland	35	35	.500
Washington	28	39	.418
St. Louis	25	41	.379
Philadelphia	24	42	.364

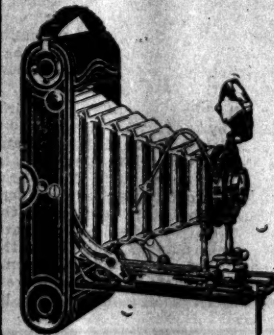
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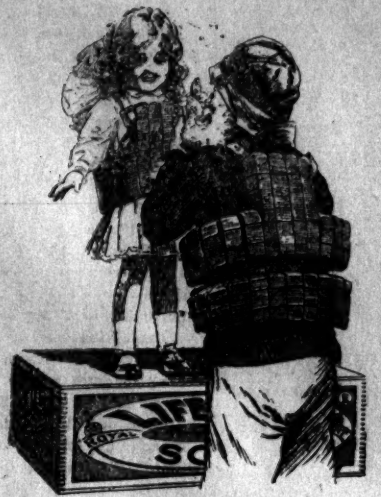
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WEATHER

The Hongkong typhoon will disappear
on land. The one in the Pacific
will advance slowly towards N.-W.
Strong monsoon along the coast
of China.

BIRTH

WOLCOTT: To Mr. and Mrs.
Roger D. Wolcott, at Soochow, on
July 24th, a son, Roger Sidney
Clark.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 27, 1917

The Russian Communiques

AMAZEMENT is being expressed
in many quarters over the
character of the official Russian
communiqué issued during the last
few days. Take the following for
example:

"A fatal crisis has occurred in
the morale of the troops. Most
of the units are completely dis-
organised on the South-western
Front."

"Some elements voluntarily eva-
cuate their positions without wait-
ing for the approach of the enemy.
For a distance of hundreds of
versts long files of robust, shame-
less deserters are proceeding to
the rear." And more to the same
effect.

These communiques are alarming
enough in any event but it should
be remembered that they are not
issued solely for foreign consump-
tion but are published throughout
Russia, and so when it is added
that "Extreme measures are neces-
sary to avert a catastrophe and the
Commander-in-Chief of the West-
ern Front has ordered that des-
erters must be fired on and merciless
action must be taken against the
cowards who are selling Russia
and the Revolution," we begin to
see the intelligent and forceful
hand of Kerensky.

Kerensky is fighting the Maxi-
malists and Leninists in these
communiques. They are the people
who have brought about this
situation in the Russian army.
They are "selling Russia and the
Revolution." He is making their
position impossible and not to be
tolerated by a people that wishes
to be free.

Not only does he not attempt to
conceal the actual situation that
has been created but for his pur-
pose he probably exaggerates it.
By this method, too, he is shaming
the deserters in their own homes
and preparing a reception for them
that will in all likelihood send
them marching back to the front
in a chastened and awakened
mood. And meanwhile he is pre-
paring the country for the drastic
measures which with the support
of the Council of Soldiers', Work-
men's and Peasants' Delegates he
undoubtedly is preparing to in-
troduce.

These shirkers and slackers re-
quire stern treatment. And one
or another they are going to
get it. Indeed they are getting it
not only from their own brave
comrades and the Germans but
from their own women. Witness
the recent formation of a woman's
regiment which addressed to them
the following communication:

"You who make war without an-
nexations or contributions, but ex-
pect tribute from your own native
towns and eat up your own coun-
try, take heed and be wise betimes.
Your 'brotherhood of nations' is
a jest for the enemy, who still
occupies our soil. Until you march
against the foe and enter his towns
and capitals with flags flying and
overturn with your bayonets the
throne of Wilhelm, we have no
words for you but cowards, traitors
and Judases."

There speaks the soul of Russia.

The German Painted Demons

The fighting in the air on the
Western front, never dull, has re-
ceived an added thrill. The Ger-
mans have begun to paint their
machines in the most bizarre
patterns and colors. The English
suggest the German pilots adopted
the plan from the American Indian,
in the belief that an airplane paint-
ed like a demon, or one with the
right wing scarlet and the left
violet, would strike terror to the
stoutest British heart. If this seems
absurd, even for German logic, a
more likely explanation lies in the
fact that air-fighting is still a matter
of individual, personal combat and,
as the knights of old wore each his
distinctive and brilliant coat of arms,
so these German pilots daub their
machines until there is no possibility
of mistaking one man for another.
Whatever the reason, there are gay
color-schemes on the Western front,
says the New York Sun:

Each day the British pilots bring
home from over the lines new re-
ports of fantastic creations en-
countered amid the clouds. The
gayest feathered songsters that have
come north with the spring can not
hope to rival the variegated hues of
the harlequin birds that rise daily
from the German airdromes. The
coming of this fantastic order of
things in the air was first heralded
by a squadron of scarlet German
planes ten or twelve days ago. It
was then noticed that some of the
enemy machines were striped about
the body like yellowjackets.

Nowadays nothing appears too
gaudy to meet the tastes of the
enemy airmen, who seem to have
been given carte blanche with the
paint-brush.

There are green planes with
yellow noses, silver planes with gold
noses, khaki-colored planes with
greenish-gray wings, planes with red
bodies, green wings, and yellow
stripes, planes with red body and
wings of green on top of blue, planes
with light blue body and red wings.
Virtually all the gaudiest machines
go in for red body effects with every
possible combination of colors on
their wings. Some have one green
wing and one white. Some have
green wings tipped with various
colors.

One of the most fantastic met in
the last few days had a scarlet body,
brown tail, reddish brown wings,
with white Maltese crosses against a
bright green background. One
machine looked like a pear flying
through the air. It had a pear-
shaped tail and was painted a ruddy
brown, just like a big ripe fruit.

One of the piebald squadrons en-
countered was made up of white,
red, and green machines. There
were still others painted for what
has come to be known as camou-
flage purposes—as guns,
wagons, and tents are often painted
to blend with the landscape and
thus avoid detection.

But, in spite of paint of whatever
color, the Allies are still masters
of the air, though it is superiority
for which they must battle stoutly.
The Germans are making a sturdy
fight, and just as new army-corps
and additional batteries are sent in
on the surface to hold the Allies
from bending the Hindenburg line,
so hundreds of new machines are
tossed up to contend for control
of the skies. It is an exciting game.
The Sun continues:

A short time ago enemy machines
dropped three bombs near a railway-
station in the British lines, but in
one of the half-score of raids carried
out last night by the British not
less than fifty-six big bombs were
dropped on a single German encamp-
ment. A tremendous German am-
munition-dump was blown up, the
explosion being so terrific that one
of the British aeroplanes, 2,000 feet
above it, was blown completely up-
side down, and the surprised pilot
had a busy thirty seconds getting
his plane on an even keel again. One
British squadron had its eyes on
this dump for some time, and the
fliers were in high glee today over
their success.

In the fighting recently the Brit-
ish sent six Germans crashing and
drove down eleven out of control.
As a result of bombarding and
fighting only five British machines
were missing. The toll of machines
brought down is no index to the
number of fights that occur daily.
Manifestly these are indecisive where
brilliant pilots meet and fight each
other until exhausted without either
being able to give the other "the
unlucky bullet." All the fighters ex-
pect to get bullets through their
machines daily. It is only the "un-
lucky" one that counts.

One distinguished young Briton
came flying home a few days ago
grinning almost from ear to ear be-
cause he had been in a fight with
four hostile red scouts. He sent one
crashing and outmaneuvered the
rest to such an extent that they were

able to put only three bullets into
his "bus."

It is the custom of all flying
services now to permit the better-
known pilots to fly when and where
they will in search of legitimate
prey. The before-breakfast exploits
of a single British pilot with such
a roving commission may be taken
as typical of the daily adventures
and not unusual.

Taking the air about six o'clock,
he cruised toward the morning sun
and saw three British bombing-
machines fighting five German
Albatross scouts. He dived at one
of the scouts and began maneu-
vering for position when he saw one
of the British bombers diving steeply
with a hostile craft on his tail.

The British scout dived for this
machine until he saw the bomber
flatten out and slip away. He then
climbed to 7,000 feet, where he fell
in with another British fighting-
machine, but the pair had not pro-
ceeded far when suddenly they were
set upon by seven German scouts,
all Albatrosses, including the five
who had previously broken off the
battle.

There was rough-and-tumble fight-
ing for five or ten minutes, when the
British scout, who was mounted on
a fleet triplane, got within twenty
yards of one of the Germans and
fired pointblank into him, then
watched him stall, turn over back-
ward, and last saw him spinning at
3,000 feet.

Turning sharply, the triplane
pilot saw his companion heavily en-
gaged well below him, and was
diving to his assistance when the
nose of one of the German attacking
machines dived into an inevitable
crash, and the others made off.

A bombing expedition in which
the aeroplanes must maneuver in
squadrons is more difficult than in
individual combat, says an article on
the British Royal Flying Corps
furnished The Sun by the British
War Office. A bombing expedition
will be inaugurated by an order like
this, says the account:

"The following bombing will be
carried out by No. 5 Squadron at
night (10 p.m., 12 midnight, and 2
a.m.): At each of these times three
machines, each carrying eight 20-
pound bombs, will bomb respec-
tively P—C—H—"

Thus the operation order read one
evening in France. Just an ordinary
order, too, for bombing is carried
out day and night incessantly.
Bombing by night is usually carried
out on towns and villages known to
be resting-places of the German
troops, and it is part of the work
of the Royal Flying Corps to see
that the Hun never rests.

Fritz after a hard spell in the
trenches is withdrawn to some shell-
town village behind his lines to rest.
He enters the ruined house that
forms his billet, and, with a sigh of
contentment at reaching such luxury
after the miseries of trench-life pre-
pares to sleep in peace. He dreams
of home, and then out of the night
comes the terror of the air.

A bomb falls in his billet, explod-
ing with a terrific report and doing
more damage to the already ruined
walls. Possibly a few of his
comrades are wounded or killed.
Other explosions take place close by
and the whole village is in turmoil.
Fritz does not sleep again. His
nerves are jangled and all possibility
of sleep is gone. The next day he
is in a worse condition than after a
night in the trenches. This contin-
ues night after night. The damage
to German morale is enormous.

From the aerial point of view
things are different. A pilot warned
for night-flying takes it as he takes
everything else, with apparent un-
concern. He realises that he will
have an uninteresting ride in the
dark; the danger from "Archie" will
be small, for an aeroplane is a diffi-
cult target to keep under observa-
tion with a search-light, and the
danger from hostile aircraft will be
smaller still.

He leaves the aerodrome and
quickly climbs up into the darkness.
Below him are the very faint out-
lines of fields, woods, and villages.
Ponds and streams show more dis-
tinctly, and the roads show faintly
through the night. He is usually
alone and has no observer to bother
about. When he has attained suffi-
cient height, at a signal from the
leader he heads for the lines.

Over the trenches the star-shells
of the infantry may be seen, oc-
casionally the flash of a badly con-
cealed gun glints in the darkness, or
the exploding bombs of a trench-
raiding party cause tiny sparks to
glimmer far below. Probably the
enemy, hearing the sound of en-
gines, will turn on his search-lights
and sweep the sky with long pencils
of light. The pilot may be picked
up for a second, and a trifle later
the angry bang, bang, bang, of
"Archie" may be heard, firing ex-

actly at the place where the aero-
plane ought to be but is not—the
pilot has probably dipped and chang-
ed his course since he was in the rays
of the search-light. He may be
caught again for an instant and the
performance is repeated.

Before long the vicinity of the
target is reached and he prepares
to drop his bombs, usually eight in
number. A little before he is over
the spot the first bombs will be re-
leased, for the trajectory of the
bomb follows the course of the
machine if the latter keeps on a
straight course, and when it ex-
plodes the aeroplane is still over-
head. Down far below will be seen
a tiny burst of flame; possibly a
large fire blazes up and the pilot
knows that his work is good. He
then turns and repeats his perform-
ance until all his bombs are exhaust-
ed, when he turns for home.

Bombs are usually dropped from a
low altitude at night in order to be
sure of getting the target. If dur-
ing the performance any local
search-lights are turned on, "Archie"
gets busy and a merry game of hide-
and-seek and cut-the-beams takes
place. If the aeroplane is very low,
and bombs are sometimes dropped
from a height of only a few hundred
feet, it is highly probable that the
bursting shells do more damage
than the aeroplane's bombs, and it
is almost impossible to wing an
aeroplane by night.

Over the lines the pilot probably
meets more search-lights, dodges
them, and gradually descends. Be-
low him he sees the aerodromes of
the surrounding squadrons lighted
up for landing purposes. Should he
be in doubt as to which is his own
he fires a certain combination of
signal lights and is answered from
below. He then lands, hands his
machine over to the mechanics, and
turns in.

Daylight-bombing requires more
careful organization, for, instead of
bombarding a countryside to shake
the nerves of sleeping troops, day-
bombing is carried out to destroy
certain specific targets. Railroads,
store- and ammunition-dumps, and
hangars are the favorites, and a
daytime expedition means a battle
with the German air-fleet. Hence
the bombing squadron is conveyed,
remarks the War Office's article:

The raiding machines fly in forma-
tion and are surrounded by other
machines used solely for protective
purposes. Generally a raid is carried
out by machines from two squadrons,
the bomb-carriers belonging to a
corps wing and the escorting
machines to an army wing.

All the machines meet at a pre-
arranged rendezvous well on our
side of the line at a certain time
and a given altitude. There they
maneuver into their correct forma-
tion. A Flight Commander leads
the raid and his machine is dis-
tinguished by streamers tied to it.

When he sees that all the
machines are in their correct posi-
tions he fires a signal light and the
whole body move off to their objec-
tive. Needless to say, such a cloud
of aeroplanes presents a tempting
target to "Archie," and shells burst
all around the machines. As, how-
ever, Fritz nearly always seems to
fire into the brown with the hope
of bagging any of the machines,
casualties rarely result and the
formation is not disturbed.

Once over the target the fighters
scatter and patrol the neighborhood
while the bombers discharge their
missiles on the objective. Usually,
unless anti-aircraft fire is very
heavy, they descend a few thousand
feet to make sure of the target, and
when their work is completed rise
again to the level of the escort.

Results can usually be fairly
judged by day. An ammunition-
dump quickly shows if it is hit, and
stores soon burst into flame. Rail-
way-stations or junctions show clear-
ly damaged to buildings or overturned
trucks, but the damage to the
track itself is hard to estimate.
Aerodromes may be bombed for the
purpose of destroying enemy
machines in their hangars or merely
in order to spoil the landing by
blowing holes all over the place. It
is with great delight that a pilot re-
marks in his report that a hostile
machine, surrounded by mechanics,
was about to ascend, but that instead
he had descended to within a few
hundred feet and obtained a direct
hit, with the result that the enemy
machine, including the surrounding
men, "seemed to be severely damag-
ed."

One officer on a bomb-raid saw
his chance in this way, descended
to 400 feet under intense rifle-fire,
successfully bombed the enemy
machine, which was just emerging
from its hangar, and then tried to
make off. Unfortunately, at this
moment his engine petered out, pos-
sibly on account of the enemy's fire,
and he had to descend.

By skilful planning he managed to
descend about three-quarters of a
mile away, in full view of the enemy.
Instead of giving up the ghost and
at once firing his machine, this
officer jumped out and, utterly un-
perturbed by the German fire or by
the Huns making across country to
take him prisoner, commenced to
inspect the engine. Luckily, he
found the cause of the trouble at
once, put it right—it was only a
trifling mishap—adjusted the con-
trols, and swung the propeller.
The engine started, he jumped in
with the nearest Hun only a

hundred yards off, and, opening the
throttle, raced over the ground and
into the air pursued by a futile
fusillade of bullets. His engine held
out and he safely regained his aero-
drome, after having been reported
missing by his comrades. For this
escape he received the Military
Cross—a well-earned reward.

The fun begins when all the
bombs have been dropped and the
squadron starts for home. On the
way over the attack has been so
swift that the Germans have been
able to make no effective resistance,
but while the bombs fell their fight-
ing planes got into the air, and now
they attack to cut off the bombing
squadron from the British lines. An
aerial battle promptly ensues, de-
clares The Sun:

It is a favorite Boche maneuver to
detail some of his slow machines to
entice our fighters away from the
main body and, when this has been
accomplished, to attack the re-
mainder with Fokkers, which dive
from aloft on to the bombing-
machines. This trick is now well
known and the fighters rarely leave
their charges until the latter are in
comparative safety.

Sometimes a Hun of more sport-
ing character than his brothers will
wait alone for the returning convoy,
hiding himself thousands of feet up
in the clouds until he sees his
moment. Then singling out a
machine he will dive at it, pouring
out a stream of bullets as he falls.
Sometimes he achieves his object
and a British machine falls to earth,
but whatever the result the Hun
does not alter his tactics. He dives
clean through the whole block of
machines down many thousands of
feet, only flattening out when close
to the ground.

The whole affair is so swift—just
one lightning dive—that long before
a fighter can reach the Hun the
latter is away, thousands of feet be-
low, and heading for home and
safety. Every Fokker pilot knows
that once his surprise dive is over
he has no chance against another
machine—the build of the Fokker
only allows this one method of at-
tack—and he does not stop to argue
about it. His offensive dive becomes
a defensive one—that is the sole
difference.

Sometimes a large squadron of
German machines, composed of
various types of aeroplanes, inter-
cepts a returning formation. If it
attacks a grand aerial battle ensues.
The British fighting machines spread
out in a screen to allow the bomb-
ing-machines a chance of escape and
then attack the Huns as they arrive.
In one place one British aeroplane
will be defending itself from two or
three German machines; close by
two or three of our buses will be
occupied in sending a Hun to his
death; elsewhere more equal
combats rage, and the whole sky be-
comes an aerial battle-field, where
machines perform marvelous evolu-
tions, putting the best trick flying
of pre-war-days very much in the
shade. No sooner has a pilot ac-
counted for his foe by killing him,
forcing him to descend, or making
him think discretion the better part
of valor, than he turns to the help
of a hard-pressed brother, surprising
the enemy by an attack from the
rear or otherwise creating a diversion.

A single shot in the petrol-tank
proves fatal; loss of pressure ensues,
the engine falls, and the pilot is
forced to descend. He can usually
land safely, but should he be in
enemy territory he must fire his
machine and prepare for a hot day
in Germany. Should he be for-
tunate enough to plane over our
lines little damage is done; the tank
can be repaired and the machine
made serviceable again. But for
the time being he is out of the fight.
Sometimes the escaping petrol may
ignite and the pilot and observer
perish in the flames—the most terri-
ble fate of all.

The aerial battle ends in one of
two ways: one side is outmaneu-
vered, outnumbered, and has lost
several machines and flies to safety,
or the more usual ending, both sides
exhaust their ammunition, only a
limited quantity perforce being
carried, and the fight is of necessity
broken off. Meanwhile the bomb-
ing-machines have probably crossed
the line in safety, and their duty
is finished. Should they be attack-
ed by a stray machine they are
armed and quite capable of guard-
ing themselves against any attack
except one in force.

Correspondence

Why America Fights

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—I enclose copy of an
editorial from THE WASHINGTON POST,
headed "Why America Fights." I ask
that you will give it space in THE
CHINA PRESS.

Very Truly Yours,

PAUL MRAE.

[Note: The editorial appears
below.]

When the stupendous military ambi-
tion of Germany is considered—Paris
in two weeks, then England, and
finally complete world domination—the
picture of America under the iron
hand of German militarism comes
easily to mind. German officers for
years had toasted the day when a
start might be made upon the road
to world victory. The present war show-
ed that there was no limit to the
dreams of power.

When the President first said that
the world must be made safe for de-
mocracy, he used no empty phrase.
The war revealed not merely Ger-

many's designs for power in Europe,
but for an expansion of her rulership
to the shores of America. Her
diplomacy in Japan and Mexico was
directed to that end. Her diplomacy
in Russia was designed to make that
great nation a tool of the Kaiser.

In his address at a mass meeting of
Russians in Petrograd, Mr. Root
summed up the aims of the opponents
of the German government when he
said:

"We are going to fight until the
world has been made safe for de-
mocracy—yours as well as ours—so
that no overbearing military caste
shall push you or us off the sidewalk."

Probably none but those who have
lived in Berlin will gather the full

significance of the simile with which
Mr. Root buttresses the statement of
the President that the world must be
made safe for democracy. Only those
who have observed militarism in action
in the streets of Berlin, with all
civilians subordinated to the military
caste, with protests against indignities
to women followed instantly by mili-
tary penalties, can realise what such a
brutal system, transplanted here,
would mean to the American people.
The American people, in the present
war, are fighting for their own insti-
tutions, their own ideals, their own
liberty. They are fighting the govern-
ment whose whole ambition is to
shackle the freedom of its subjects
and of the world.

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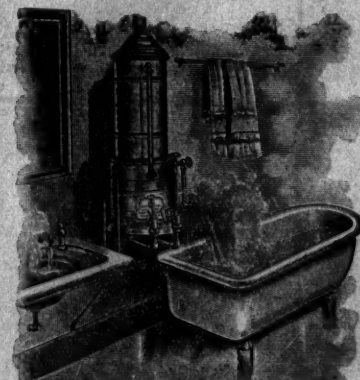
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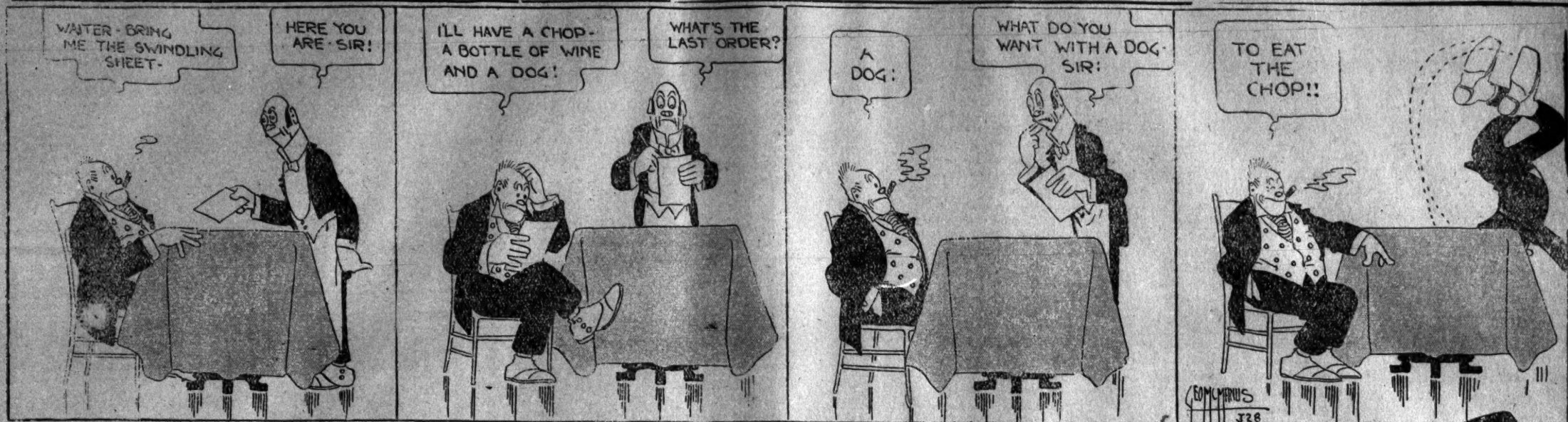
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All Over The World

The recent distribution of war honors in Hyde Park, London, marked an interesting "diamond jubilee." It was sixty years ago, namely, in June, 1857, that Queen Victoria, "amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm," held her first investiture of the Victoria Cross, which she had instituted the year before. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, and herself bestowed the decoration on sixty-two officers and men

who had fought in the Crimean War, and had been recommended for the honor.

As a tribute to the memory of the man who was first to discover, and partly to apply, the rule in aerostatics, to which the world is indebted for the modern advance in aviation, it is proposed that the United States Government shall designate the aeroplanes which it is to send to European battle-

fields "Langley's." Greater recognition than his work has received should certainly be given to the modest professor who, theoretically, at least, proved it possible to navigate the air with heavier-than-air machines. But, then, there are the Wrights. No justice should be done the men who put Professor Langley's theory into practice. Why would not "Lang-wrights" be a better name?

There is a great turning over and sorting of old papers at the Central Telegraph Office of the Rue de Grenelle, Paris. Simultaneously, the National Archives are preparing the necessary staff for the drawing up of a voluminous inventory. The cause of the bustle is the transference of some valuable State papers from the care of the Posts and Telegraphs to that of the National Archives. Never, so far, have historians been suffered to glance at, much less to study, the contents of these files. Their power for mischief may be judged from the fact that they date back to the year 1794. They consist, in fact, of a complete collection of telegrams exchanged between the public services from the day when the news of the recapture of Landrecies and Du Quesnoy was first announced to the convention. It has required the energetic M. Clementel Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to evict these documents, and give them the relative publicity of the Archives Office. Official cautiousness goes a little too far when it buries historical data for 123 years!

It would appear that a great many people in the United States, are now industriously thinking up ways in which the war measures of the Government may be delayed. One may follow their activities in and out of Congress. Their recommendations frequently have the quality of great plausibility. Sometimes they are altogether too plausible. Generally they are nonsensical, as, for instance, when one person proposes that the soldiers destined for duty in France shall be taught the French language before they are sent over. The French language would, no doubt, be a useful acquirement for the American soldier, but one of the principal reasons for his immediate presence at the front is to make it

certain that the French language shall continue to be useful.

The high estate has its disadvantages after all, even amongst dogs. Commenting on the well-known intelligence of the mongrel, an authority on the subject recently declared the explanation to be that valuable dogs could not be allowed to run about the streets, and so to speak, use their initiative. The high-bred dog, he said, did not know so much about the world as the mongrel, and its intelligence, therefore, was not so highly trained in the world of things. This seems plausible.

A certain writer, signing himself "Vox Populi," has contributed his views on the liquor question to the columns of a great provincial newspaper in England. "There will, I hope, be no State purchase, but rather, after the war, State competition. I suggest municipal breweries, municipal canteens and cafes. Such a healthy and profitable competition would force the brewers to revolutionise their methods, and conduct their business for the public good, and not for the sole purpose of dividends." It would be difficult to imagine a more complete exposition of the utterly impossible in the way of remedy than this. Fortunately, it has not even the faintest echo of the voice of the people.

Reform of farming methods, in the Western prairie lands of the United States, can be said to be making good progress, when threshing machines in Kansas are going around to last year's straw stacks and salvaging waste wheat. Not all the straw, such was the fortunate economic balance, ever had to go to feed the fires of the threshing engine. But how many years is it since farmers in Kansas, with a market-giving European war a wish instead of a fact, not only wasted wheat in the threshing, but even used ears of corn as fuel in the kitchen stove to cook dinner?

Whilst the closing of such a great national institution as the South Kensington Museum, in London, is to be regretted, there can be little question that the time has come when

such matters should be considered strictly on their merits. The First Commissioner of Works declares that the museum is very little used at present; whilst the building is urgently needed to accommodate the Education Office, which has been displaced by a new department of the Admiralty. The great building in South Kensington is still, therefore, to be used in the interests of education, and, after all, the whole reason for the displacement is to secure that peace in which alone such an institution can justly fulfill its purpose.

Inasmuch as the United States Government will be in the market, in the course of the next few months, for another Liberty loan, it would be a good plan if some method were to be adopted whereby public interest in the Government's financing should be kept keen. The last drive for money gained a tremendous momentum, the value of which should not be lost during the midsummer period. Otherwise the monumental work performed in the last campaign will largely have to be done over. Organisations then effected should be made permanent, and effort should be exerted to enlist sufficient interest so that people will want to buy the bonds, and will be expectantly awaiting the next issue.

Chimney Pots

"Circumstances alter cases." The man who walks through the City of London on a Sunday or, better still, drives through on the top of a motor bus, finds himself reading the names over the shops. He may have passed that way many hundreds of times before, on a week day, but then the blinds were up, the windows bright with goodly display, there were many distractions all around, and the names were passed unnoticed. So, today, the wonderful things that may be happening, at any moment, in the air, are causing many people to look higher still, and to take stock, almost unconsciously, of chimney pots. It is said that in Paris, today, one can attract a crowd at any time by coming to a standstill and "looking earnestly at the chimney pots." Strictly speaking, of course, the chimney pot is only a small part of the matter. The main thing is the stack, but let chimney pots suffice.

Volumes might be written about them, architecturally, for their styles are legion, and architects will tell you that these devices present one of the great difficulties which they have to contend with. To the vast number of laymen in such matters, however, who look up at them from the street below, or out over vast phalanxes of them from an upper window in a great city, or across at them over sunny fields, as they poke up amidst the trees of

the countryside, they are a new study. Like most things, too, the more you study them, the more you find there is in them, and this is specially true of old chimney pots. Anyone who has looked up as he passed by the old black and white house of John Harvard's mother, in Stratford-on-Avon, must have reckoned the chimney pots, rising tall and slim above the red tiles, as amongst its chief glories; but once he has made this discovery, he may walk along the country lanes of many parts of England and meet with just such beauties, every now and again, almost everywhere. And sometimes, perhaps, he will call to mind many different kinds of chimney pots, in different parts of the world, which have caught his eye: the molded grace, maybe, of those in finished stone which crown the Hotel de Cluny in Paris, the slim simplicity of those on the Hotel de Jacques Coeur at Bourges, the minaret-like grace of the chimney pots of Bruges, and the simple foursquareness of the Jews' house at Lincoln.

Or, possibly, he will recollect how, one summer afternoon, he was in London, making a leisurely journey west, on foot, avoiding the busy thoroughfares, as one so easily may, going from square to square, on the shady side of the street, and how, at last, he came upon one square which was built all around with wonderful Eighteenth Century houses, and how, after admiring their solemn doorways and great facades, he looked up at the chimney pots, and in them had suddenly revealed to him "all the history of the years that intervened." The houses themselves gave no indication of change. Save that the stone, perhaps, had weathered a little more, and the great iron railings had worn away a little more, just where they imbedded themselves in the coping, the houses were much the same as they surely had been in the days when my lady's chair was set down at their doors. But the chimney pots were changed. They had been built up here, and shortened there; here a great pot proper stuck up truculently and not too straightly into the sky; and there a cowl of strange formation swung itself slowly and uncertainly in the breeze. They all told of sundry vicissitudes and sundry triumphs; of consultations with master builders and journeymen builders; of hopes roused and deferred, roused again, and finally triumphant, as the smoke was at last, induced to take the straight path to the open air. To the houses themselves however, all this was obviously plebeian history of which they took no note.

But if one is looking for expressive-ness in chimney pots, one, somehow, thinks of the country rather than the town. It is a day in late October, maybe, towards nightfall, and a blue-gray mist is hovering over the folds of the land, shading off, in the distances, into the dull red of the western sky. Hard by is a clump of trees, now almost stripped of leaves, and in the midst of it a little house with a little window all aglow with light. Then, just above the trees, in sharp relief against the sky, is a chimney pot, with a shaft of soft blue smoke rising lazily from it up into the still air.

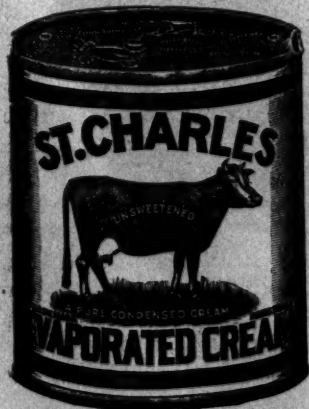
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Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze	\$195 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 Sa.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 48 S.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 36 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 9.30
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 63
New Reg. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 67 Sa.
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Waihaiwei Land	\$9 B.
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E-wu	Tls. 160
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 100
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Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 40 Sa.
Oriental	Tls. 133 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Kung	Tls. 5 1/2 Sa.
Tangzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$91 B.
Oreola Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
1 Angkor	Tls. 15 B.
1 Angkor	Tls. 5
1 Angkor	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane, Crawford	\$85 B.
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.85 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Tel Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemur United	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2.60 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.70 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamuning	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.00
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karoh	Tls. 12 1/2
Keta Bahreah	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 B.
Permatia	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.00 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Sonwan	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pakang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 5 1/2 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shai Kalametan	Tls. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
T'ong	Tls. 20 Sa.
Ugri	Tls. 2.10 B.
Zhangbe	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30 S.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 210 B.
Shai Waterworks	
A. Sellrs. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers	

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate bath, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 26, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 93 = Tls. 1.07
@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.48
Mex. dollars Market rate @ 72.125
Bar Silver 39 1/2
Copper Cash 18 1/2
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3/10 = Tls. 5.21
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$7.20
Peking Bar 26 1/2
Native Interest .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 39 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:
3 m-s. 4%
4 m-s. 4%
6 m-s. 4%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2
Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3/10 1/2
London Demand 3/10 1/2
India (nominal) T.T. 28 1/2
Paris T.T. 53 1/2
New York T.T. 91 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2
Japan T.T. 55 1/2
Batavia T.T. 230

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2
London 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3/11 1/2
London 6 m-s. Dcoy. 4/1
Paris 4 m-s. 54 1/2
New York 4 m-s. 94 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

July
Hk. Tls. 4.75 @ 3/9 1/2 = £1
" 1 @ 519 = Francs 5.78
" 1 No quotation Market 4.72
" 1 @ 89 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 57 1/2 Yen. 1.95
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.15
" 1 @ 410 Roubles 4.97
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
* Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 26, 1917.

Official
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.75
Oriental Cotton Tls. 29.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 133.00
New Eng. Tls. 12.75
Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.50
Shanghai Lands 5% deb. 1907 Tls. 90.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 34.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75
Tebongs Tls. 20.00
Unofficial
H. and S. Bank \$617.50
Kowloon wharf HK \$67.00
Kowloon wharf EX \$66 1/2
Oriental Cotton Tls. 39.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00
Yangtze Cotton (ord) Tls. 5.75
Yangtze Tugs (ord) Tls. 16.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 26, 1917.

Unofficial

Tebongs @ Tls. 20.50 cash
Samagagas @ Tls. 95.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for July 25 was 75 tons."

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hankow Export Market

The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:-
The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Piculs	Week ending July 14th, 1917
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	65.00	3,780
Second	Winter Hair	45.00	1,519
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs			2,704
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.			
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair			
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)		11.10	6,571
Sinshan and-or Chayu		10.10	
Green China Grass, Szechuen			
Jute (Abutilon)			
White Vegetable Tallow 51 1/2 titre		14.00	3,853
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52 1/2 titre		13.75	1,659
Animal Tallow		20.75	490
Gallnuts, Usual shape		24.50	6,384
Phum		33.00	
Cotton Lihoo		36.00	
Shansi			
Black Bristles, 1 Riffing 2 1/2" 2 1/2" 3" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6"			
4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
Yellow		6.50	
Red			
Black			
Yellow Beans		1.25	62,476
Broad Beans			286
Sesamum Seed Oil			
Groundnuts (with shells)			949
Groundnut Oil		18.15	15,002
Wood Oil		12.50	20
Tea Oil			
Bean Oil			
Rape Oil			

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind	Chop and Grade	Price
Shantung Fil.		
Eight Horses, 1		750
Steam Fil.		
Huchow Mountain, E. and 1		890
O.S.		880
Y. L. E. and 1 O.S.		910
Pasteur, E. and 1 O.S.		905
Gold Double Eagle, E. and 1		905
O.S.		905
Regatta, E. 1, 13/15		865
Stork, 1 and 2, 9/11		945
Sun Deer, E. and 1 O.S.		910
Field Marshal, E. and 1 O.S.		900
C. Y. C. E. and 1 O.S.		900
C. K. E. and 1 O.S.		920
Tsat. Red'ev.		765
Grasshopper, 1/2		705
Black Horse, 1/2		705
New Style:		
Grasshopper Blue Elephant		725
Crown, 1/2		725
Red Dragon, 2		700
Nine Dragons, 1/2/3		700
Gold Dollar Fountain		745
Cloud Unicorn Double Horse		740
Gold Sheep, En.		670
Gold Bird, En.		670
Haining Fil.		695
Grasshopper, 1, 2		695
Black Horse, 1, 2		695
Tsail'es:		
Blue Elephant		605
Mien Yang:		
H. K. 1/2		455-85

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 25, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:-
1917. 1916.
Gross Receipts \$28,401.86 \$27,772.37
Loss by currency 6,387.44 7,292.33
Effective Receipts \$22,014.42 \$20,480.04
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 23.91 27.98
Car Miles run 76,070 73,750
Passengers carried 1,312,114 1,253,154

BAR SILVER

London, July 24.—Today's silver prices were:-
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2. Featureless.
Previous Quotation, London, July 23:-
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2. Quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, July 24.—Today's metal prices were:-
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ s. d.
F. O. B. (nom) 125 5 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper F. O. B. 137 0 0
Lead L. B. C. 1 F. per ton (nom) 30 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" F. O. B. 30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse F. O. B. 1/-
Extra in flask 20 0 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops F. O. B. Wales 38s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.
Muntz Metal, F. O. B. London or Liverpool (less 1/2%) (nom) 6 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash) 238 15 0
Spelter (ordy soft) F. O. B. 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge F. O. B. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 236 0 0

THE MANAGEMENT.

ASTOR HOUSE, HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.
First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

FOR
LAND
IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI
See The
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD
Phone 4757

London Rubber Market

October to December: 2s. 9d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 25th instant:-

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 6d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 6 1/2 d.

Market easier, tendency undecided, free on board, 2s. 3d.

Previous Quotation, London, July 23:-

Spot: 2s. 7 1/2 d. Paid.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 27th, 28th and 29th.

TONIGHT DARE DEVIL MARTELL

Australia's 20th Century Mid-Air Marvel, in his breathless and thrilling performance on a huge tower of tables and chairs.

Also Comedy Juggling.

"NEDRA" or "THE WHITE GODS"

IN THREE PARTS

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, by George Barr McCutcheon. Adapted from his famous novel of the same name, and produced by Edward Jose. Featuring Fania Marinoff and George Probert.

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

"A BOARDING HOUSE HAM"

Selling Comedy

"SHADOWS"

A Splendid Comedy

Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m.

Showing 13th and 14th Episodes of

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

FOUR REELS

Commencing Monday, July 30th.

The thrilling and sensational serial

"LIBERTY"

in 20 episodes of 2 reels each

featuring

Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo

A romance of American life, played by a huge company of Trans-Atlantic stars. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situations, with a military atmosphere.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, August 6th, 1917.

PERFORMANCE STARTS AT 9.15 P.M.

An Unsurpassed and Great Attraction.

Unequaled in its Importance in Amusement Annals of the East.

M. S. COWAN

PRESENTS

The Incomparable CAMEOS 9 Star 9 Artists 9

From the World's Leading Theatres.—An Artistic Combination of Rare Excellence

Presenting a Performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

One constant succession of Exhilarating, Vivacious, Brisk, Humorous, Captivating Scenes and Incidents, justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Pictorial, Artistic, Natural, Miraculous and Believed Organisation touring the World.

GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOR AND HISTORICALS.

In addition to a full Programme of Musical numbers the following Burlesques will be Presented

Monday.....August 6th

Tuesday.....7th

Wednesday.....August 8th

Thursday.....9th

Friday.....August 10th

Saturday.....11th

Sunday.....August 12th

THE FARICAL BURLESQUE

OUR BABY

THE FARICAL COMEDY

ON TRIAL

THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES

THE TIGER COD

REQUEST NIGHT

Special Selected Programme

Change of Programme Guaranteed Nightly

Prices of admission \$3, \$2 and \$1

Booking at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Now open.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 7 Wuchang Road (Near Chapeau Road)

Programme for July 27th, 28th and 29th

"THEIR INITIATION"

Comedy.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

A Series of Fourteen Gripping Photo Dramas by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, based upon Social Errors in Society. Each story is complete in itself.

TONIGHT

Showing 9th & 10th Series, entitled:

"The Weaker Strain" and "A Trial of Soul"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000.00

Successors at Agencies:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dindichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Paopao, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Anvers.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
\$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hanoi, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kps. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000
Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposits. Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, San Paulo, Havana, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tingki, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tiflat, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 23	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	1.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	..	7.30 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 2	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	3.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Simbiki	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	4.15 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Sakaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	5.00 Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	5.00 Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 31	5.30	Liverpool via ports	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 5	..	Spain, & Bangkok via ports	Minia	Dan.	E.A. Co.
..	..	London via ports	Arise maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	Liverpool via ports	Hitchi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 27	A.M.	Foochow	Hainkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	27.00 Ningpo and Foo eo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.Y.K.
..	..	27.00 Ningpo and Foo eo	Tai-shan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	28.00 Ningpo and Foo eo	Yamashiro	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	28.00 Ningpo and Foo eo	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	29.00 Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	29.00 Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Koboku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	30.00 Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	30.00 Hongkong & Canton	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	30.00 Hongkong & Canton	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 27	3.30	Tientsin and Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	..	27.00 Tientsin direct	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	28.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	28.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Husan	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	28.00 Dairen	Kobu maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	..	28.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Feiching	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	28.00 Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	..	28.00 Dairen	Simbiki	Rus.	R.V.P.
..	..	28.00 Tientsin, Dairen & Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	28.00 W.H.W., C'foo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Loongwa	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Ninghsao	Chi.	N.S. Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Luomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Kiangy	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Suwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	27.00 M.N.	Nankai	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 26	Hankow	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
..	Hankow	Loongwa	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
..	Hankow	Shanghai	1263	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
..	Hankow	Sakaki maru	1263	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
..	Hankow	Loongwa	2863	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
..	Hankow	Chungking	1811	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
..	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NKKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 26	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Swatow	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Tungshing	1264	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangy	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Hankow	Pu-mi maru	322	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Hankow	Hakushin maru	873	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	Hankow	Hozan maru	886	Jap.	Sato Shokai
..	Hankow	Hanaki maru	893	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Hankow	Tai-shan maru	879	Jap.	Sato Shokai
..	Hankow	Kien-shin	613	Chi.	Williams & Co.
..	Hankow	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwa, tons 3,925 Capt. F. Indeson, will leave on Friday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monahan, will leave on Friday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Coa Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from Pootung K.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luoyi, will leave on Friday, July 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.N.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainkong Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO & POOTUNG.—The Str. Kiangwan Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Methrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on August 14, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN AND DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on Aug. 4, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Hokoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on July 30, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Monday, July 30, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE SHANGHAI SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

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S.S. "Ecuador" .. Sept. 15, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" .. Oct. 13, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" .. Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela" .. July 28, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" .. Aug. 25, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" .. Sept. 22, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" .. Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths, One and two-berth staterooms only.

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Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Shanghai

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

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AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

ATT. leave.

"PANAMA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 7, 8

"MANILA MARU" .. (18,000 tons) Capt. K. Kobayashi, Aug. 20, 21

* Will not call at Nagasaki.

* Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong) ATT. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen.

"DAICHI MARU" .. (1,261 tons) Capt. H. Ueda, Aug. 21, 23

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen.

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, July 31, Aug. 4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

"KOHOKU MARU" .. (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, July 28, 30

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAMOTO, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Telex: 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P&O	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b	190	2	48	McFeters
P&O	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b	190	2	48	Delano
BEN	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quinos	Am g-b	245	4	55	Leahy
P&O	Apr. 14	Cruise	Semar	Am g-b	245	4	55	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b	370	4	55	Pattello
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidree, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are								

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
SUWA MARU	31,000	Capt. Y. Yui	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Shinohara	Aug. 17
HITACHI MARU	15,500	Capt. I. Noma	Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Machida	Aug. 11

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohara	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
SHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	July 31
YAMASHIRO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Aug. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Aug. 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE. (Via Moji.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui	Aug. 2
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Aug. 9

FOR JAPAN.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Aug. 6
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Aug. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Leave Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. T. Terada	Sept. 13, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Terada	Oct. 16

CALEDONIA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

SOMBAI LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2723.

Business and Official Notices

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1" and 1 1/2" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:

Sicawei, French Concession, SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.

623-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

JUST ARRIVED

"The Winning Post"

Summer Annual

1917

CHOW TZU KONG

A 241 Szechuen Road

14567

In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to Dorothea L. S. Williams, Executrix of his estate, care of S. Houston McKean, Esquire, No. 3 Balfour Building, Shanghai, China, on or before January 13, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

DOROTHEA L. S. WILLIAMS, Executrix.
Shanghai, China, July 13, 1917.

NOTICE

An Invoice and B/L for goods shipped to the undersigned c/o J. B. Fearn, from New York, on or about May 26th, 1917, by The La Valliere Co. of New Orleans, La., are declared lost, and the public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same.

F. D. LEE,

c/o Nanyang Dispensary.

Our guarantee ensures the quality of all our goods

We supply only the

Highest-Class

American and British Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Etc.

at

Most Moderate Prices

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

SIAM'S ENTERING WAR WELCOMED IN JAPAN

Clearing Out Of Germans From Centers Of Intrigue Believed Good Sign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, July 25.—The news that Siam has voluntarily joined the Allies has caused a very favorable impression here, where it is generally felt that the Germans must be cleared out of the places which they use as bases for their intrigues in the Far East.

The declaration of war against Germany by Siam is welcomed as being of great significance and importance in the realization of this object.

Martial Law Is Off In Valencia, Spain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, July 25.—Martial law has been abrogated in Valencia.

GERMAN LIBERAL DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 25.—The death is announced of Herr Bassermann, the leader of the German National-Liberals.

KAISER ON EAST FRONT

Arrives In Galicia And Is To See Austrian Ruler

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, July 25.—The Kaiser has arrived on the Galician Front.

Amsterdam, July 25.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser is journeying to the Russian South-western Front and will meet the Austrian Emperor at Podgoritz, near Cracow.

Political Feeling

Improving In Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 25.—The Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal and improving daily.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

Starts Own Agency

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for which Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., were the local agents, have established their own agency in Shanghai, and on August 1 Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., will hand over the agency to Mr. B. C. Hall, who has been appointed agent.

The agency will be continued in the present premises, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building). The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has the same premises occupied before.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	PEKING	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
SOOCHOW	8.41	8.51	9.01	9.11	9.21	9.31	9.41	9.51	10.01	10.11	TIENHSIN	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
WUSHE	10.11	10.21	10.31	10.41	10.51	11.01	11.11	11.21	11.31	11.41	TSINANFU	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
CHANGCHOW	11.21	11.31	11.41	11.51	12.01	12.11	12.21	12.31	12.41	12.51	PUKOW	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
TANFANG	12.01	12.11	12.21	12.31	12.41	12.51	1.01	1.11	1.21	1.31							
CHINKIANG	12.51	1.01	1.11	1.21	1.31	1.41	1.51	2.01	2.11	2.21							
NANKING	1.41	1.51	2.01	2.11	2.21	2.31	2.41	2.51	3.01	3.11							
NANKING FERRY	3.11	3.21	3.31	3.41	3.51	4.01	4.11	4.21	4.31	4.41							

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	SHANGHAI	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
SHANGHAI	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	WOOSUNG FORTS	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Shanghai North	7.40	8.05	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	Zah Kou	6.45	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25
Jiashui	8.01	8.16	10.26	10.36	10.46	10.56	11.06	11.16	11.26	Hangchow	7.15	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Songmen	8.16	8.31	10.41	10.51	11.01	11.11	11.21	11.31	11.41	Yeh Kai	8.15	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
Lungchow Junction	8.28	8.43	10.53	11.03	11.13	11.23	11.33	11.43	11.53	Kashui	8.52	10.17	10.32	10.47	10.62	10.77	10.92
										Shanghai North	7.25	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05
Shanghai South	8.00	8.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30								
Lungchow Junction	8.28	8.48	10.58	11.08	11.18	11.28	11.38	11.48	11.58								
Shanghai North	9.18	10.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	Lungchow Junction	8.35	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10
Shanghai South	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	Shanghai South	8.55	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
Lungchow Junction	9.28	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								
Shanghai North	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								
Shanghai South	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								
Lungchow Junction	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								
Shanghai North	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								
Shanghai South	10.05	10.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25								

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Kon Zen Chiao	7.05	8.30	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	Zah Kou	9.40	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35
Ken Shang Mun	7.25	8.50	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	Hangchow	7.45	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20
Hangchow	7.35	9.00	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	Ken Shang Mun	8.00	10.23	10.38	10.53	11.08	11.23	11.38
Zah Kou	7.55	9.20	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	Kon Zen Chiao	8.13	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE.

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	101	101	101	101	0	arr. Peking	101	101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	101
102	102	102	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	102	102	102	102	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	102	102	102	102	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	102
103	103	103	168	arr. Tientsin-East	103	103	103	103	168	dep. Tientsin-East	103	103	103	103	168	arr. Tientsin-East	103
104	104	104	252	arr. Mukden	104	104	104	104	252	dep. Mukden	104	104	104	104	252	arr. Mukden	104

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local
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Classified Advertisements

Replies must be
called for

**Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11**